

The Literacy Builder

ESOL – BL Tutorial



For Learners!

Happy Halloween!

For Tutors!

October 2006 - <http://ww2.copiaguemlibrary.org/literacy/newsletters.htm> - literacybuilder@optonline.net - Vol. 6 No. 9

Editor's note: Due to family emergencies, there was no September issue.

CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases or clauses that are of equal importance or have the same grammatical structure within a sentence.

A coordinating conjunction

may connect compound subjects

Economists **and** policy-makers argue about how to ensure fair competition and continued innovation in the high-technology sector.

Oil or railways can offer insight into the differences between traditional companies and technology companies.

A coordinating conjunction may connect compound objects

The troubled company is not considering selling all **nor** part of its business.

ALL and PART are objects of the verbal SELLING.

Some analysts say the odds are stacked against Netscape **and** any other rival that dares to challenge Microsoft.

NETSCAPE and RIVAL are objects of the preposition AGAINST.

A coordinating conjunction may connect compound phrases

Manufacturers must be free to develop their ideas **and** to package their products.

AND connects two infinitive phrases.

He reappeared a few minutes later looking embarrassed **yet** appearing otherwise unruffled.

YET connects two participial phrases.

The activists lodged frequent complaints against the barge industry **and** for its customers, including farmers

AND connects two prepositional phrases.

Independent Clauses

Members of Congress are eager to bring home projects, **and** special interests are eager to reap the benefits.

Congress has to decide whether it wants to continue to be part of the problem, **or** if it wants to be part of the solution.

On balance, it has not been a liberal presidency, **yet** conservatives tend to underestimate the heat Clinton took within his own party on some of these issues.

The prince has abandoned his kingdom **for** no army remains to do his fighting.

Six MOST COMMON coordinating conjunctions

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet (FANBOY)

Two LESS COMMON coordinating conjunctions:

WHILE

While is a coordinating conjunction when its meaning is **during the time that** or **throughout the time that**.

The owl paddled, **while** the monkey slept. (*The owl paddled during the time the monkey slept.*)

While is a subordinating conjunction when its meaning is **although** or **on the one hand**.

While he was not poor, he had no ready cash.

(*Although he was not poor, he had no ready cash.*)

To avoid problems, use **while** for time and **although** or **whereas** to show subordination.

Will you buy a carton of milk **while** you are at the store?

Although you may disagree with the conclusion, please keep your opinions to yourself.

SO

So is a coordinating conjunction when its meaning is during the time NOT as a result.

The owl paddled, **so** the monkey slept.

So is a subordinating conjunction when its meaning is **in order that, with the purpose that**. (It is usually followed by that)

The owl paddled, **so** that the monkey might sleep.

So is a conjunctive adverb when its meaning is **therefore**)

The owl paddled; **so**, it made sense for the monkey to sleep.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent (subordinate) clauses and join the dependent clause to the independent or main clause in a sentence. (A dependent clause has a subject and verb, but it depends on the independent clause for context and meaning.)

Common Subordinating Conjunctions:

After*	Rather than
Although	Since
As	So
As if	Than
As long as	That
As though	Though
Because	Unless
Before*	Until*
Even if	When
Even though	Whenever
If	Whereas
If only	Wherever
In order that	While

*These subordinating conjunctions can also act as prepositions, but as subordinating conjunctions they introduce a clause not a prepositional phrase.

Subordinate clauses modify the independent clause in some way or act as parts of speech in relation to the independent clause.

[In the following examples, the subordinating conjunction is bold and the subordinate clause is underlined.]

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE AS AN ADVERB CLAUSE

He was the first president to serve **when** the popular culture had merged with politics in a celebrity-obsessed culture.

The subordinate clause answers the question when about the independent clause.

The recession was over for a year and a half **before** Clinton took office.

The subordinate clause answers the question when about the independent clause.

Clinton was criticized for failing to push negotiating authority for trade agreements, **because** he didn't want to alienate organized labor.

The subordinate clause tells why or the condition under which the independent occurred.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE AS A NOUN CLAUSE

Many prominent Democrats conceded **that** the catalog contained enough truth to mean the party had to change.

The subordinate clause tells us what the Democrats concede. It is a direct object.

James Carville said he considers it the low point of the Clinton presidency.

The subordinate clause tells us what James Carville said. The subordinating conjunction THAT between SAID and HE is implied.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE AS AN ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

The announcers claimed this was the product **that** we could all count on.

The subordinate clause tells us what kind of product it is.

This is the plan **until** the captain arrives with a better one.

The subordinate clause describes the plan.

* NOTE: Usually no comma is needed **before** a subordinating conjunction if the dependent clause follows the independent clause.

In the next issue:

Prepositions vs. Subordinating Conjunctions

This article is presented with the kind permission of Kellee Weinhold at:

<http://grammar.uoregon.edu/conjunctions/coordinating.html>



Just For Fun!

The Doilies

As a new bride, Aunt Edna moved into the small home on her husband's ranch. She put a shoebox on a shelf in her closet and asked her husband NEVER to touch it.

For fifty years Uncle Jack left the box alone until Aunt Edna was old and dying. One day when he was putting their affairs in order, he found the box again and thought it might hold something important. Opening it, he found two doilies and \$82,500 in cash. He took the box to her and asked about the contents.

"My mother gave me that box the day we married," she explained. "She told me to make a doily to help ease my frustrations every time I got mad at you."

Uncle Jack was very touched that in 50 years she'd only been mad at him twice. "What's the \$82,500 for?" he asked.

"Oh, that's the money I made selling the rest of the doilies."

The Wedding Ring Curse

A businessman boarded a plane to find, sitting next to him, an elegant woman wearing the largest, most stunning diamond ring he had ever seen. He asked her about it.

"This is the Klopman diamond," she said. "It is beautiful, but there is a terrible curse that goes with it."

"What's the curse?" the man asked.

"Mr. Klopman."

If you know a good joke, you may submit it to us for publication in this column.
— Ed



HOMOPHONES

A homophone (homonym) is a word with the same pronunciation as another but with a different meaning, origin, and usually, spelling. If there are any words you do not know, look them up in the dictionary. If you know any other examples not given below, you may send them in. Underline the correct homophone in the following sentences:

- (SUM SOME) (ACTS AX AXE) (OF OFF) murder are committed (WIDTH WITH) an (ACTS AX AXE). The murder (SEEN SCENE) (KIN CAN) (BE BEE) (SEEN SCENE) as (QUIET QUITE) messy.
- (WEN WHEN) Noah (SORE SAW) the (ARC ARK) (OFF OF) the rainbow, he (NEW KNEW GNU) the (ARC ARK) (WOULD WOOD) soon come (TOO TO TWO) rest on land.
- If (EWE YOU HUE YEW) set (FOURTH FORTH) on (EWER YOUR YOU'RE) trip on the (FOURTH FORTH) day (OFF OF) the (WEEK WEAK), (EWE YOU HUE YEW) will get (THERE THEY'RE THEIR) (BYE BUY BY) Saturday.
- (YOU EWE HUE HEW) (KIN CAN) (HALE HAIL) a taxi (INN IN) (REIGH RAIN), snow, sleet, or (HALE HAIL), (BUT BUTT) (YOU EWE HUE HEW) should (BEE BE) (HALE HAIL) and hearty (WEN WHEN) (YOU EWE HUE HEW) (DO DUE DEW) (SEW SOW SO).
- (THERE THEIR THEY'RE) is a (GRATE GREAT) big (GRATE GREAT) covering the window (PANE PAIN). It must (BEE BE) a (REAL REEL) (PANE PAIN) (TOO TWO TO) clean the windows.
- (OUR HOUR) friends will (BEE BE) (HEAR HERE) (INN IN) an (OUR HOUR). (AYE I EYE) already (HALF HAVE) plans (TOO TO TWO) take them (TOO TO TWO) (TOO TO TWO) (MALLS MAULS) (FOUR FOR FORE) (CLOSE CLOTHES) shopping. After that, if they (WONT WANT), (AISLE I'LL ISLE) show them the (AISLE I'LL ISLE) (INN IN) the lake.
- Jack is my (IDLE IDOL). He is never (IDLE IDOL). (AYE I EYE) (NO KNOW) he has (NO KNOW) spare (THYME TIME) because he (ALL WAYS ALWAYS) has (SEW SO SOW) much (TOO TWO TO) (DUE DO DEW).
- Marvin didn't (LYE LIE) (WEN WHEN) he (SAID SAD) that soap is made with (LYE LIE). (YOU EWE HUE HEW) (KIN CAN) check it out (FOUR FORE FOR) yourself.
- Who (GNU KNEW NEW) that the (GNU KNEW NEW) (GNU KNEW NEW) that the gazelle fell? The (LION LYIN') wasn't (LION LYIN') (WEN WHEN) he said he (HERD HEARD) the (GNU KNEW NEW) (HERD HEARD) discuss it.¹
- Kent (AROSE A ROSE) (INN IN) the (MORNING MOURNING) and planned (TOO TWO TO) place (AROSE A ROSE) on the breakfast (TREY TRAY) and (CARRIE CARRY) it up (TOO TWO TO) his wife.

¹ Give yourself extra credit for this one. It is tricky!

- (FORE FOUR FOR) the past (TO TOO TWO) (DAYS DAZE), the (SUN SON) was (HI HIGH) (INN IN) a cloudless sky, (BUTT BUT) the (KNIGHTS NIGHTS) (WHIRR WERE) cloudy. (WON ONE) day earlier, (THEIR THERE THEY'RE) was only (REIGN RAIN), (REIGN RAIN), and more (REIGN RAIN).
- During the (WORE WAR), everything was rationed. (YOU EWE HUE HEW) (NEEDED KNEADED) coupons (TOO TWO TO) (BYE BUY BY) eggs, milk, and (MEET MEAT). Sometimes, people (WOULD WOOD) (MEET MEAT) and exchange coupons (SOW SO SEW) they could (HALVE HAVE) (MOOR MORE) (OFF OF) (WATT WHAT) they wanted.
- (THERE THEIR THEY'RE) was a (SALE SAIL) at the supermarket on (BREAD BRED), (FLOWER FLOUR), (CEREAL SERIAL), (CARROTS KARETS CARETS), pepper and (THYME TIME). (AYE I EYE) just didn't (HALF HAVE) the (THYME TIME) (TOO TWO TO) shop.

SPELLING & USAGE

Your challenge is to find spelling errors and misused and misspelled words. Misused words may be in the form of a wrong homophone. After comparing this paragraph with the paragraph on the answer page, you should consult a dictionary for anything that is not clear to you.

Jimmy went too the cirkus wid his fatha and Ant Mary. Ant Mary loves cirkuses and have went to them many time. She like the clowns much and also the lion tamer. Wen da elfants come out, Jimmy squeal with delite. He just love the elfants specially wen they duz tricks. Jimmy want to ride on a elfant in the cirkus wen he grow up. Ant Mary want to be a acrobat wen she a little girl, butt it never happen. She become a accountant instead. Her job not very exciting, butt she make alot of moneys.

IDIOMS

Idioms are phrases or sentences that cannot be understood literally. Even if you know the meaning of all the words in a phrase and understand all the grammar completely, the meaning of the phrase may still be confusing. **If you hear a phrase you do not understand, ask for an explanation, or contact me. I will publish the answer in the following issue.**

shoot from the hip – speak or act recklessly or without thinking. (Also literal) *I have to get another job. My boss is always **shooting from the hip**. It's making me crazy. Think before you act. Don't **shoot from the hip**. Some gunmen were good at **shooting from the hip**. This made them faster than their opponents.*

eat and run – to eat and then leave right away. *I know it's not polite to **eat and run**, but I have an appointment I must keep. Max **eats and runs all the***

time. I'm beginning to think he is interested in getting free meals.

busy as a bee – very busy. Don't talk to Raymond now. He's as **busy as a bee** trying to finish his assignment. The whole class was **busy as bees** practicing for the final exam.

save the day – do something that solves a problem; make something turn out well when failure is expected. With only hours to the deadline, Sam came up with the solution that **saved the day**. Hilda's quick thinking **saved the day**.

make good time – to travel at a fast pace; to be on time or ahead of schedule. You **made good time** getting here. We didn't expect you for another hour. Being great at surfing the Internet, Charles **made good time** researching material for his new book.

in the cards – in the future. No one knows what's **in the cards**. The future is always uncertain. Business has been very slow for a long time. We don't know what's **in the cards** for any of us.

get the lead out – hurry; increase speed; move faster. If you want to finish the job on time, you had better **get the lead out**. **Get the lead out!** We can't go home until the work is finished.

by chance – unplanned; random; by accident. If, **by chance**, you happen to see the jacket I misplaced; please call me. The bride and groom met **by chance** at another wedding.

by mistake in error; by accident. I'm sorry. I dialed the wrong number **by mistake**. Sharon brought her math book to class **by mistake because** it was her English class she was attending.

as clear as mud – not clear; difficult to understand. Gregory's explanation of how solar energy is made into electricity is **as clear as mud**. The directions you gave me to drive to your summer home are **as clear as mud**. We got lost four times!

clear as crystal/crystal clear – easy to understand; easy to see. After all of the evidence was collected and studied, it became **crystal clear** to Inspector Philbert that Goober Schell had robbed the candy store. The grammar lesson was **clear as crystal**. I now understand the difference between an adverb and an adjective.

have a low boiling point – anger easily. Don't irritate Jon. He has a low boiling point. Kim can't keep a job for long. She has a low boiling point and explodes at the drop of a hat.

PRONUNCIATION PAIRS

Pronunciation pairs are words that sound similar to other words. In order to get the best results from this exercise, the ESL learner should interact with a native speaker, or use a talking dictionary. With a talking dictionary, the learner should record the session and play it back for review. Look up any words you do not know.

Consonants M & N

<u>Sound 1 m</u>	<u>Sound 2 n</u>
moat	note
mine	nine
Morse	Norse
mice	nice
mini	ninny
moon	noon
Moe	no
moot	newt
mash	gnash
melt	knelt
metal	nettle
male*	nail
mil*	nil
maim	name
map	nap
mead	knead*
mix	nix
messed	nest
met	net
mob	knob
might*	night*
mitt	nit
mock	knock*
mode	node
module	nodule
mum	numb
more*	nor
mosey	nosy
maw	gnaw
mutt	nut
my	nigh
warm	warn
cam	can
am	an
bum	bun
comb	cone
came	cane
dumb	done
dim	din
dam*	Dan
dime	dine
dame	Dane*
doom	dune
dime	dine

fame	feign
foam	phone
gym	gin
grim	grin
game	gain
gum	gun
home	hone
room	rune
roam	roan
lame	lain
lime	line
ram	ran
rhyme	Rhine
chrome	crone
rum	run
sum	son*
same	sane
time*	tine
shim	shin
tome	tone
tomb	tune
tam	tan
whim	win
warm	warn
dimmer	dinner
simmer	sinner
Grammy	granny

Consonants F & TH

<u>Sound 3 f</u>	<u>Sound 4 th</u>
fees	these
fin	thin
fan	than
fat	that
feign	thane
fine	thine
fen	then
fought	thought
fair	their*
fuss	thus
fresh	thresh
first	thirst
free	three
firm	therm
fie	thigh
fink	think
Fred	thread
for	Thor
fret	threat
frill	thrill
throw	fro
thresher	fresher

*these words have homophones

CORRECT THE SENTENCES

On a separate paper, correct the grammar in the following sentences by changing tenses, adding words, removing words and capitalizing words. Note: Some sentences may be correct, **except** for capitalization and punctuation, and some have more than one error. There may be more than one correct solution to some sentences. Answers will appear later in this issue. **Remember to punctuate all of the sentences. (. , ; ! ?)**

1. when you go
2. mary go work tomorrow
3. (change this to a **negative** sentence)
Alonzo likes apples
4. fran go to theater every fridays
5. karl has found many
happinesses in his life
6. emanuel like biologies classes
7. yesterday night I go to bowling
8. how many foods you can eat
9. where Fabio is
10. I want to lend from you your
lawnmower
11. (make this negative sentence
positive)
Hilda didn't eat breakfast this
morning
12. going to school can be fun
13. *I ain't got nobody*
14. you didn't seen that accident
didn't you
15. Kathy will go to school yesterday
16. how you do that
17. before class start everyone must
sits down
18. I did it by myselve
19. (**direct** quote) randy said that he
wanted to go home
20. (**indirect** quote) rudy said "I like
the film"
21. how do you do
22. when you graduate
23. weather today hot
24. rain is of water from sky
25. john love mary
26. how you feel

COGNATES

Cognates are words that are similar enough in one language to be easily **recogniz**ed in another language. The root "cogn" means "knowledge" as well as "awareness". Some examples are: cognizant, cognizable, cognize, and cognizance.

Cognates are very useful to anyone trying to learn a second language whether it is English, Spanish, or any other language by providing the learner with a list of vocabulary words that can be quickly learned. Of course, pronunciation may differ; see footnote #2.

If English is your second language, and your native language is not represented, please submit cognates for this column. Include any accent marks or special characters.

Spanish – English Cognates

abolir	abolish
complicado	complicated
diccionario	dictionary

absorber	absorb
abuso (n.)	abuse
abusar (v.)	abuse
nación	nation
geografía	geography
farmacia	pharmacy
matrimonio	matrimony
acelerar	accelerate
artista	artist
personalmente	personally
acento	accent
acceso	access
dormitorio	dormitory
fabuloso	fabulous
accesorio	accessory
accidente	accident
acuerdo	accord
acusar	accuse
adquirir	acquire
actriz	actress
actor	actor
adherir	adhere
adherente	adherent
ajustar	adjust

German – English Cognates

Akzent	accent
aktiv	active
akut	acute
Adapter	adapter
Adresse	address
Affäre	affair
Agent	agent
All, alle	all
Allergie	allergy
allein	alone
Altar	altar
Amateur	amateur
Analog (adj.)	analog
Analyse	analysis
Anker	anchor
Engel	angel
Antenne	antenna
Antiquität	antique
Aquarium	aquarium
Architekt	architect
Arm (n.)	arm
Armee	army
Athlet	athlete
Atlas	atlas
Avocado	avocado
Axt	ax, axe

Polish – English Cognates²

normalny	normal
diament	diamond
idiota	idiot
encyklopedia	encyclopedia
prezydent	president
imbecyl	imbecile
atlas	atlas
aktor	actor
idea	idea
kaloria	calorie
ocean	ocean
egoista	egoist
kamera	camera
auto	auto
intelektualista	intellectualist
student	student
departament	department
telefon	telephone
monument	monument
apartament	apartment
radio	radio
profesor	professor
purpura	purple
artysta	artist
realista	realist
szansa	chance
bank	bank
kredyt	credit
zero	zero
bankier	banker
motor	motor
gol	goal
konflikt	conflict
szok	shock
deficyt	deficit
koncert	concert
bal	ball
kryzys	crisis
naturalny	natural
muzeum	museum
krytyk	critic
sarkazm	sarcasm
gitaara	guitar
etymologia	etymology
etyka	ethic
filozofia	philosophy
armia	army
moralny	moral
verbalny	verbal
idol	idol

² Submitted by Paulina Lisowiec through her tutor Ann Triolo

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

These pictures appeared in the May 2005 issue.

HEALTH & FITNESS



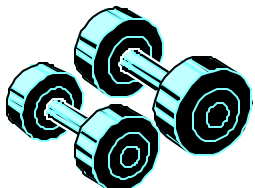
D _ _ _ _ T



J _ _ _ _ G



W _ _ _ _ G



W _ _ _ _ S



S _ _ _ _ _ G



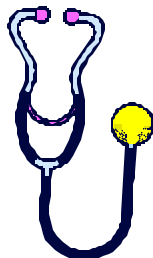
D _ _ _ _ R



N _ _ _ _ E



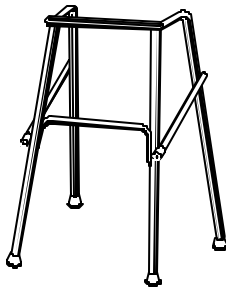
F _ _ _ _ T A _ D K _ T



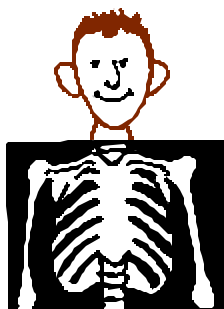
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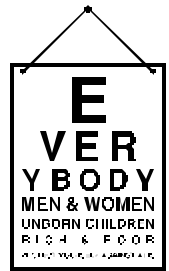
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W _ _ _ _ R



X-R _ Y



E _ E C _ _ _ T



O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ T

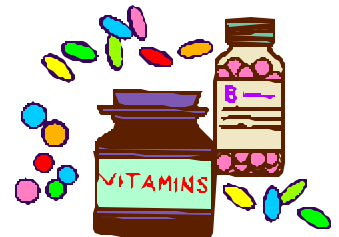


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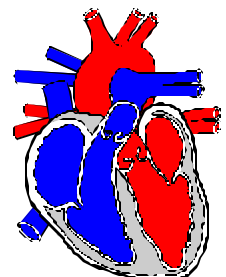


P _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ N

D _ _ _ _ S



V _ _ _ _ _ S



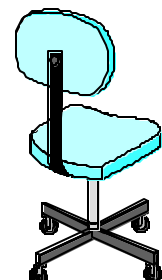
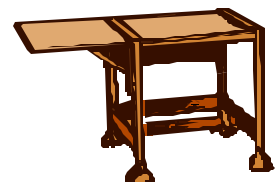
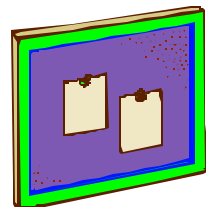
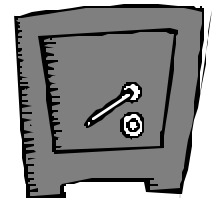
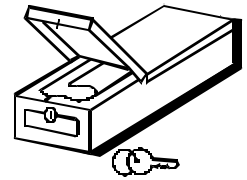
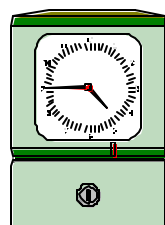
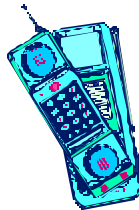
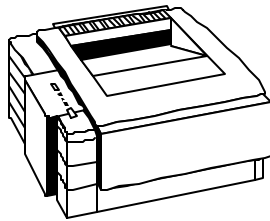
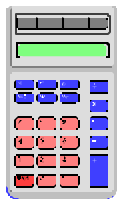
H _ _ _ _ T

NO CLUES!

These pictures appeared in last month's issue. See how many of them you can identify without any hints.

— Ed.

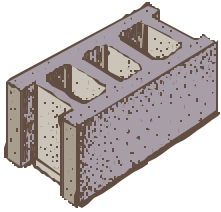
BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



PICTURE DICTIONARY

This feature is primarily for beginners. A category of pictures with names will be presented each month. Discussions about these items are encouraged. This list appeared in the September 2004 issue. It is presented for those who are new to this publication as well as for review by "veteran" learners Ed.

HARDWARE SUPPLIES



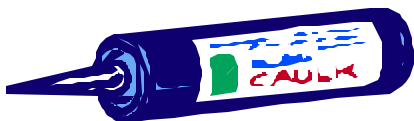
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BRICKS



CAULKING GUN



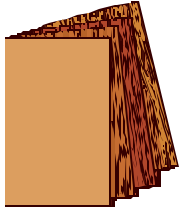
CAULKING COMPOUND



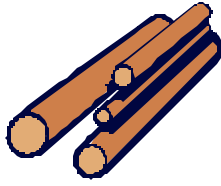
BLANKET INSULATION



BLOWN-IN INSULATION



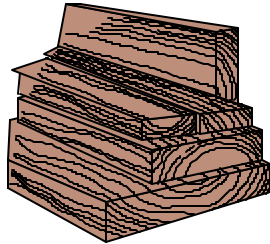
WOOD PANELING



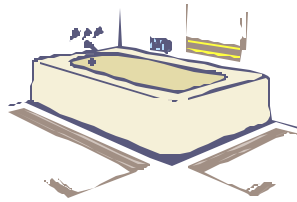
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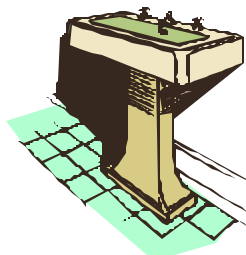
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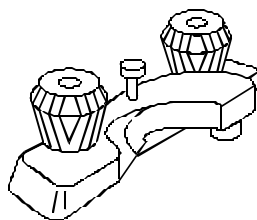
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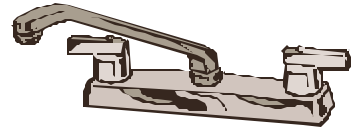
BATHTUB



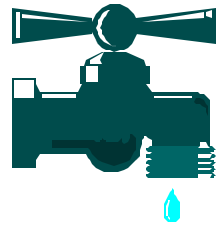
BATHROOM SINK



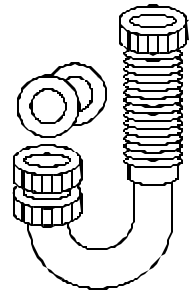
BATHROOM FAUCET



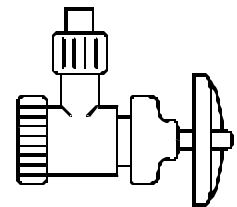
KITCHEN FAUCET



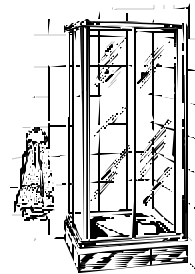
OUTDOOR SPIGOT



SINK TRAP



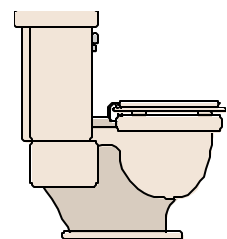
VALVE



SHOWER STALL



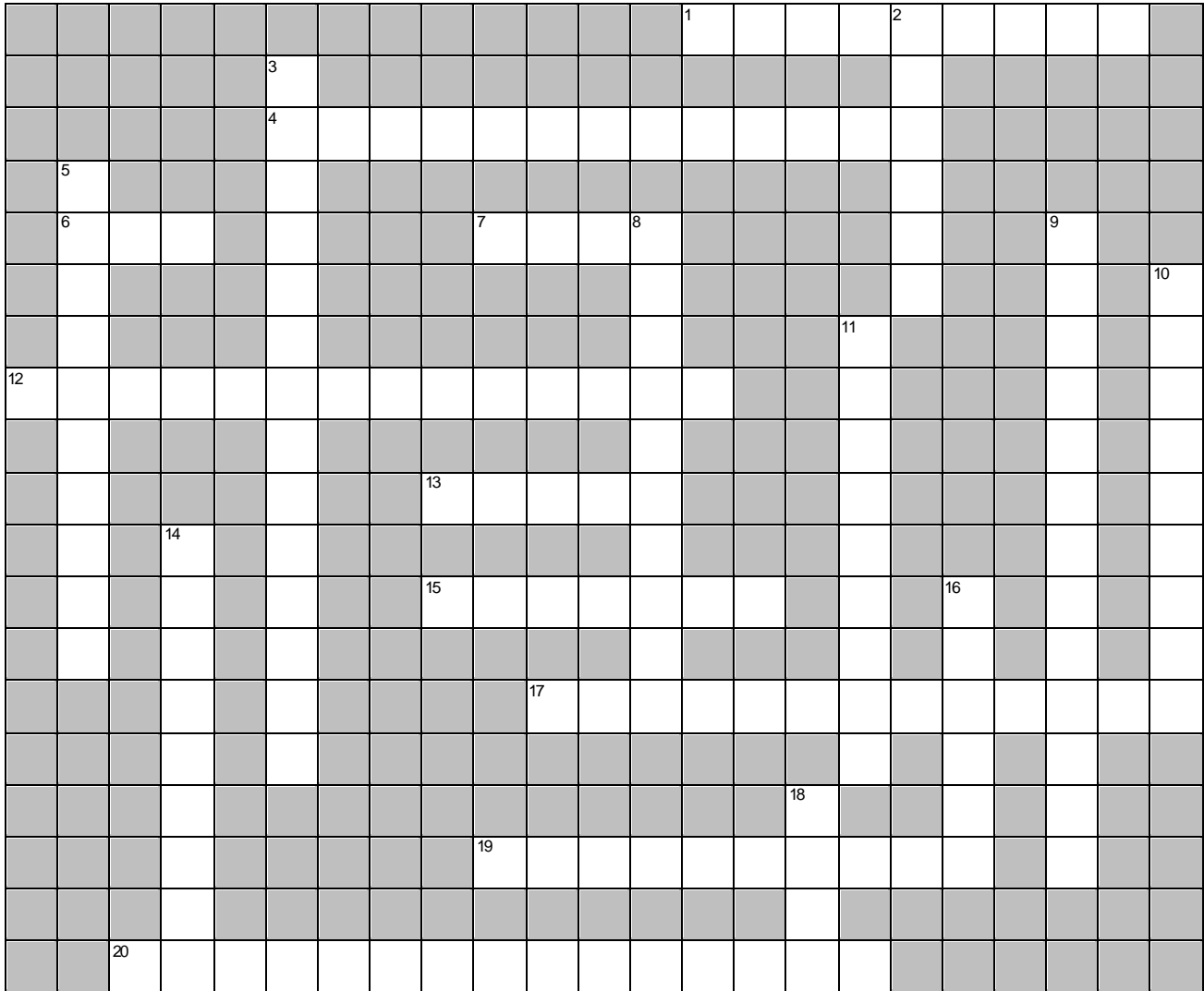
SHOWER HEAD



TOILET

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

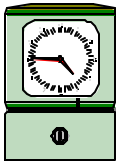
Answers may be found on the "Answer" pages.



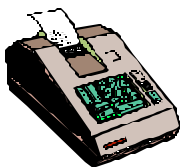
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ACROSS

1.



4.



6.



7.



12.



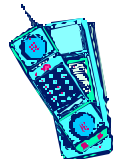
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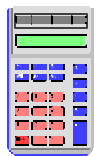
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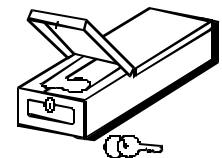


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2.



3.



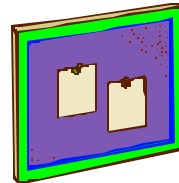
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8.



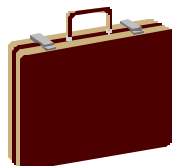
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10.



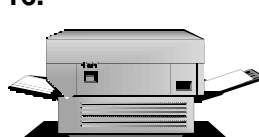
11.



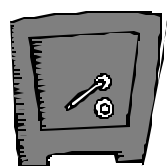
14.



16.



18.



HARDWARE SUPPLIES

T L L A T S R E W O H S C M B I H O D E
C E C A E B G S L S K Z R Z L T Q U P I
I Q C S C E R S W I H U Y B A T H T U B
N S F U U A O I E O F E C E N E R O L R
D K K L A X A X C B O L A W K K V O V U
E D W W F F O W L K X D T D E E W L K R
R F A Y N R M N Z B S O P C T N C I A R
B G Y E E W S O M Q G R A A I B M V T V
L N W F H R M J O I X U G N N Z N T U B
O I L D C R N Y P R L N I E S E H E N M
C D U R T N E S P K H N Y V U F L A X S
K L M R I L R W I D S T J I L Z M I P Y
T U B P K O G N O U C Y A E A I V D N W
T O E C O V G W L H L O S B T G J C F G
K M R D F G E A W F S T E L I O T B Y A
U G T O U L T S B A T H R O O M S I N K
M U E N S I Y G C Z B T B W N K P A W V
O D N U O P M O C G N I K L U A C L M A
B S P N V F X O U G E V D F R V M L S H
K V A D Z E D N T N L U P T Z E N C S M
K C C S W J I T P Z H S K M K J Z Q D T
K A O C P U B E X N G N W D Z Q O V W K
M U E L Q P G X R V I W K G A R E O F S
B A U M S J C X J S T A W N P F T A Y U

BATHROOM FAUCET

BATHROOM SINK

BLANKET INSULATION

BLOWN-IN INSULATION

BRICKS

CAULKING COMPOUND

CAULKING GUN

CINDERBLOCK

DOWELS

KITCHEN FAUCET

LUMBER

MOULDING

OUTDOOR SPIGOT

SHOWER HEAD

SHOWER STALL

SINK TRAP

TOILET

VALVE

WOOD PANELING

TELEVISION PROGRAMS

E W R Q E R M H T O J T I Y G Q Y A M E N D S P
 V R T E F V K P L P E G K H L O C Z U A T J S Y
 D F I P G R E D E E J R I E W I O N R T R Z E P
 T E I A H N S N R J V I Y X R A P A D E M R L J
 R C K T N E I T I U U E E E F D V N E A E E T Q
 N Z L A E O S R X N W C M T X A C O R M X G S Z
 O Y E E G E I F P I G A H E Q K F B S H R N E D
 K O L H M W L L T S G N Z E E Q G G H L J E R S
 T X T A H U F N L N Y V E S E M R M E Z D R E P
 A T S H H R E L I I S R T W N S V W W A P D H O
 E E B D E S S N O N M U R S S X O P R A H L T C
 S S L C S T R H R G Z A D E D R N Z O I J I D T
 I M C N M O O M L N I Z E L J K L U T S N H N M
 I O E A M N L N D R K U Y B T X K Y E N R C A I
 S W U D I A N T I Q U E S R O A D S H O W Y G A
 S R O X A O V E C G U I W F O T Z O B B R M N M
 Y O Y D R A P O E J H L M O R U S A R E E L U I
 G K A N N V X U F K G T P A H U S T O D R L O V
 T H E T O D A Y S H O W S N I E D O N T E A Y I
 N A M R E T T E L E V A D H B M W H Y A E R E C
 E N W Q H C B X G C M H G A O A I Y U H W S H E
 K N O M B B X Z J E T A L R L W F S Z P N O T D
 Y O D U N L U B K H H L R S I C Y F C L G D H T
 J W G S Z Y S T Z X J I V T R D H B C B N R O W

ALL MY CHILDREN

ANTIQUES ROADSHOW

A TEAM

BASEBALL

BONANZA

COPS

CSI MIAMI

DAVE LETTERMAN

EVENING NEWS

EYEWITNES SNEWS

GOLF

JEOPARDY

GOOD MORNING AMERICA

JERRY SPRINGER

LAW

MAURY

MIAMI VICE

MONK

MURDER SHE WROTE

OPRAH

ORDER

SESAME STREET

SOCCER

THE TODAY SHOW

THE TONIGHT SHOW

THE YOUNG AND THER ESTLESS

WHO WANTS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE

POCAHONTAS

The definitions for the underlined words in the following biographical sketch can be found below in the order in which they appear. Some words may have additional meanings. You may wish to review them before reading the story.

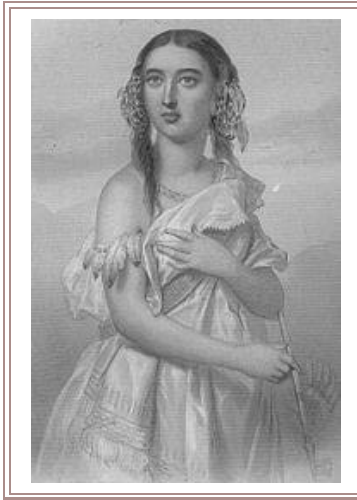
BROUGHT UP – (v.) raised
HOUSEHOLD – (n.) home; family.
TRADITIONAL – (adj.) usual
RELATIONSHIP – (n.) connection
RECORDS – (n.) accounts; reports
SETTLERS – (n.) colonists; pioneers
INDICATE – (v.) point to; point out
FRIENDSHIP – (n.) closeness; amity
EXACT – (adj.) true; precise
NATURE — (n.) character; quality; make-up
DEBATE – (n.) discussion; argument
DUE TO – (prep.) because of
SPARSE – (adj.) too little; not enough
HISTORICAL – (adj.) past
LACK – (n.) absence of; needing of
VOICE – (n.) words
ROMANTICIZED – (v.) made romantic
SUBSEQUENT – (adj.) following
FICTIONALIZED – (v.) made into fiction; not fact
RETELLINGS – (n.) new accounts of a story
COLONISTS – (n.) pioneer; settler
ARRIVED – (v.) came to
BEGAN – (v.) started
SETTLEMENTS – (n.) villages; towns; communities
LEADER – (n.) head; chief; boss
CAPTURED – (v.) arrested; jailed
GROUP – (n.) troop; company
HUNTERS – (n.) those who seek and kill animals for food and clothing or for sport
BROUGHT – (v.) taken; delivered
CHIEF – (adj.) main; primary
EMPIRE – (n.) kingdom
ACCORDING TO – (adj.) in agreement with; as stated by
LAID – (v.) put down
ACROSS – (adv.) from side to side
STONE – (n.) rock
EXECUTED – (v.) put to death
THREW – (v.) flung; hurled
HAZARDED – (v.) risked
BEATING ONE'S BRAINS OUT – (Idiom.) to seriously hurt someone
MINE – (pron.) belonging to me
PREVAILED – (v.) succeeded; won
SAFELY – (adv.) carefully; safe and sound
CONDUCTED – (v.) taken; led
VERSION – (n.) account; report; description
EVENTS – (n.) things that happen at given places and times
SOURCE – (n.) basis; origin
SKEPTICISM – (n.) disbelief; doubt
INCREASINGLY – (adv.) more and more
EXPRESSED – (adj.) spoken
ABOUT – (prep.) concerning; relating to; on
VERACITY – (n.) reality; truth
DOUBT – (n.) disbelief; suspicion
DESPITE – (prep.) in spite of; even with
PUBLISHED – (v.) formally made public; printed for distribution
SURVIVING – (adj.) existing; ongoing
ACCOUNT – (n.) explanation; story
RESCUE – (n.) release; saving; liberation
DATES – (v.) assigns the period in time to be
NEARLY – (adv.) almost
ENTREATING – (adj.) begging; pleading
TREAT – (v.) regard; think of; deal with
DIGNITY – (n.) respect
TIME GAP – (n.) period in time between two or more events
RAISES – (v.) increases; makes larger

POSSIBILITY – (n.) likelihood; chance
EXAGGERATED – (v.) made bigger; smaller; better; or worse than true
INVENTED – (v.) made up
ENHANCE – (v.) improve; increase
IMAGE – (n.) appearance; outward look
EXPERTS – (n.) a person with special knowledge or ability who performs skillfully
SUGGESTED – (adv.) implied; advised; indicated
ALTHOUGH – (conj.) though; even though.
BELIEVED – (v.) thought; accepted as true
IN FACT – (adv.) actually; in truth
INVOLVED – (adj.) caught up; mixed up; participating
RITUAL – (n.) rite; ceremony
INTENDED – (adj.) meant
SYMBOLIZE – (v.) represent; stand for
REBIRTH – (n.) new start
MEMBER – (n.) associate; part
TRIBE – (n.) family; clan; people; ethnic group
HOWEVER – (adv.) though; but; yet
EVIDENCE – (n.) proof; data; facts
SIMILAR – (adj.) alike; like
AMONG – (prep.) with; amid
REALLY – (adv.) actually; in fact; truly
HAPPENED – (v.) occurred; took place
ENCOUNTER – (n.) meeting
INITIATED – (v.) started
OFTEN – (adv.) again and again
GAMES – (n.) contests with rules to determine a winner; amusements; pastimes
EXPANDED – (adj.) increased in extent or size or bulk or scope
FURTHER – (adj.) more
FELT – (v.) sensed; thought
THREATENED – (adj.) in danger
CONFLICTS – (n.) battles; disagreements
AROSE – (v.) happened; occurred; began
INVITED – (v.) asked
TERMS – (n.) conditions
HUT – (n.) shed; cabin
STAYING – (v.) living
WARNED – (v.) cautioned; advised; alerted
PLANNING – (v.) preparing; setting up
DUE TO – (prep.) because of
ON THEIR GUARD – (adj.) alert; watchful
ATTACK – (n.) assault; strike; raid
INJURY – (n.) wound; hurt
GUNPOWDER – (n.) a mixture of potassium nitrate, charcoal, and sulfur **used in bullets, time fuses, and fireworks**
EXPLOSION – (n.) burst; blast
FORCED – (v.) required; caused by through pressure
RETURN – (v.) go back
UNTIL – (prep.) to the time
ARRIVED – (v.) got to; came to
SEVERAL – (adj.) more than a few; some; a number of
LATER – (adv.) afterward; in a while
VERSION – (n.) account; description; report
APPEARS – (v.) seems; looks as if
ACCORDING (to) – (adj.) as stated by; as recorded by
WARRIOR – (n.) fighter; soldier
POINT – (n.) time; instant; moment
RESIDING – (v.) living
CLIENTS – (n.) customers;
MILE – (n.) 5280 feet; 1,609 meters
GENERALL (general) – (adj.) common; all-purpose
HISTORIE (history) – (n.) the past; times gone by
CARE – (n.) protection; supervision
TRADING – (v.) exchanging goods; buying and selling
DISCOVERED – (v.) saw for the first time; found unexpectedly
PRESENCE – (n.) being there
TRICKED – (v.) deceived; fooled
CAPTIVITY – (n.) imprisonment; detention;
PURPOSE – (n.) reason; idea
EXPLAINED – (v.) made clear; gave details
RANSOM – (v.) exchange
PRISONERS – (n.) captives; hostages
HELD – (v.) kept; controlled

VARIOUS – (adj.) a mixture; a choice of
WEAPONS – (n.) arms; guns; knives; arrows; etc.
TOOLS – (n.) things designed to do specific work such as chopping, cutting, writing' etc.
STOLEN – (v.) taken without permission from the owner
FAILED – (v.) didn't succeed;
SATISFY – (v.) convince; please
AMOUNT – (n.) quantity; total
RETURNED – (v.) gave back
STANDOFF – (n.) quarrel; face-off; clash
ENSUED – (v.) resulted; followed
DURING – (prep.) for the period of; all through
WAIT – (n.) pause; delay; time lag
MODERN-DAY – (adj.) contemporary; current; present-day
MINISTER – (n.) priest; preacher; parson
TAUGHT – (v.) educated; trained
IMPROVE – (v.) make better; expand; develop
BAPTIZED – (v.) christened
CHANGED – (v.) made different; altered
BUILT – (v.) grew
VIOLENT – (adj.) brutal; cruel; vicious
CONFRONTATION – (n.) war; battle; fight
BETWEEN – (prep.) amid; among
ENCOUNTERED – (v.) met; ran into
INCLUDED – (v.) had in it
SENIOR – (adj.) elder; high ranking
AWAY – (adj.) absent; not there
PERMITTED – (v.) allowed; let
COUNTRYMEN – (n.) people from one's own country
DEPUTY – (adj.) assistant; second to
GOVERNOR – (n.) manager; chief
REBUKED – (v.) scolded; criticized
ABSENT – (adj.) missing; not present
VALUING – (v.) appreciating; regarding; cherishing
WORDS – (n.) blades; weapons; long knives
PIECES – (n.) portable guns
AXES – (n.) hatchets
PREFERRED – (v.) favored; chose

True or False

1. Pocahontas was raised by her mother.
2. Pocahontas was born in 1606.
3. She was the daughter of a Mohawk chief.
4. Pocahontas is said to have saved John Smith's life.
5. John Smith was then led to Roanoke,
6. Later opinion expressed doubts as to the truthfulness of John Smith's account of being saved by Pocahontas.
7. Some believe that Smith was just involved in a ritual about rebirth.
8. Pocahontas often visited the colony to play with the girls.
9. Pocahontas warned John Smith that her father was planning to kill him and his men.
10. Smith returned to England after being wounded by a knife.
11. Smith acknowledged that he was Pocahontas' lover.
12. Pocahontas was freed from Powhatan by Chief Japazaws
13. Powhatan stole weapons and tools from the settlers.
14. Alexander Whitaker, an English minister, taught Pocahontas about Christianity.



A 19th century depiction

Pocahontas

Part 1

Little is known about Pocahontas' early childhood. She was the daughter of Chief Powhatan by one of his many wives and was **brought up** in his **household**; her mother was sent away after giving birth to her, as was **traditional** with Powhatan's wives.

Relationship with John Smith

The **records** of the Jamestown **settlers indicate** that Pocahontas had a **friendship** of some kind with Captain John Smith, and may have saved him from death more than once. The **exact nature** of their relationship is open to **debate due to** the **sparse historical** records and the **lack** of Pocahontas' own **voice**. The relationship has been **romanticized** in **subsequent fictionalized retellings**.

In 1607, when the English **colonists arrived** in Virginia and **began** building **settlements**, Pocahontas was about 10 or 12 years old, and her father was the **leader** of the Powhatan Confederacy. One of the leading colonists, John Smith, was **captured** by a **group** of Powhatan **hunters** and **brought** to Werowocomoco, one of the **chief** villages of the Powhatan **Empire**. **According to** Smith, he was **laid across** a **stone** and was about to be **executed**, when Pocahontas **threw** herself across his body: "at the minute of my execution, she **hazarded** the **beating out of her own brains** to save **mine**; and not only that, but so **prevailed** with her father, that I was **safely conducted** to Jamestown".

Smith's **version** of **events** is the only **source**, and since the 1860s, **skepticism** has **increasingly** been **expressed about** its **veracity**. One reason for such **doubt** is that **despite** having **published** two earlier books about Virginia, Smith's earliest **surviving account** of his **rescue** by Pocahontas **dates** from 1616, **nearly** 10 years later, in a letter **entreating** Queen Anne to **treat** Pocahontas with **dignity**. The **time gap** in publishing his story **raises** the **possibility** that Smith may have **exaggerated** or **invented** the event to **enhance** Pocahontas' **image**.

Some **experts** have **suggested** that, **although** Smith **believed** he had been rescued, he had **in fact** been **involved** in a **ritual intended** to **symbolize** his death and **rebirth** as a **member** of the **tribe**. **However**, since little is known of Powhatan rituals, and there is no **evidence** for any **similar** rituals **among** other North American tribes.

Whatever **really happened**, this **encounter initiated** a friendly relationship with Smith and the Jamestown colony, and Pocahontas would **often** come to the settlement and play **games** with the boys there. As the colonists **expanded further**, however, some of the Native Americans **felt** that their lands were **threatened**, and **conflicts arose** again.

In 1608, Pocahontas is said to have saved Smith a second time. Smith and some other colonists were **invited** to Werowocomoco by Chief Powhatan on friendly **terms**, but Pocahontas came to the **hut** where the English were **staying** and **warned** them that Powhatan was **planning** to kill them. **Due to** this warning, the English stayed **on their guard**, and the **attack** never came.

An **injury** from a **gunpowder explosion forced** Smith to **return** to England in 1609. The English told the natives that Smith was dead, and Pocahontas believed this **until** she **arrived** in England **several** years **later**.

There is no suggestion in any of the historical records that Smith and Pocahontas were lovers. This romantic **version** of the story **appears** only in fictionalized versions of their relationship. **According** to Smith, when she met him again in London, Pocahontas called him "father".

According to William Strachey, Pocahontas married a Powhatan **warrior** called Kocoum at some **point** before 1612; nothing more is known about this marriage.

Capture

In March, 1613, Pocahontas was **residing** at Passapatanzy, a village of the Patawomec people, **clients** of the Powhatan who lived on the Potomac River near Fredericksburg, about a hundred **miles** from Werowocomoco. Smith writes in his **Generall Historie** that she had been in the **care** of the Patawomec chief, Japazaws, since 1611 or 1612. When two English colonists began **trading** with the Patawomec, they **discovered** Pocahontas' **presence**. With the help of Japazaws, they **tricked** Pocahontas into **captivity**. Their **purpose**, as they **explained** in a letter, was to **ransom** her for some English **prisoners held** by Chief Powhatan, along with **various weapons** and **tools** that the Powhatans had **stolen**. Powhatan returned the prisoners, but **failed** to **satisfy** the colonists with the **amount** of weapons and tools he **returned**, and a long **standoff ensued**.

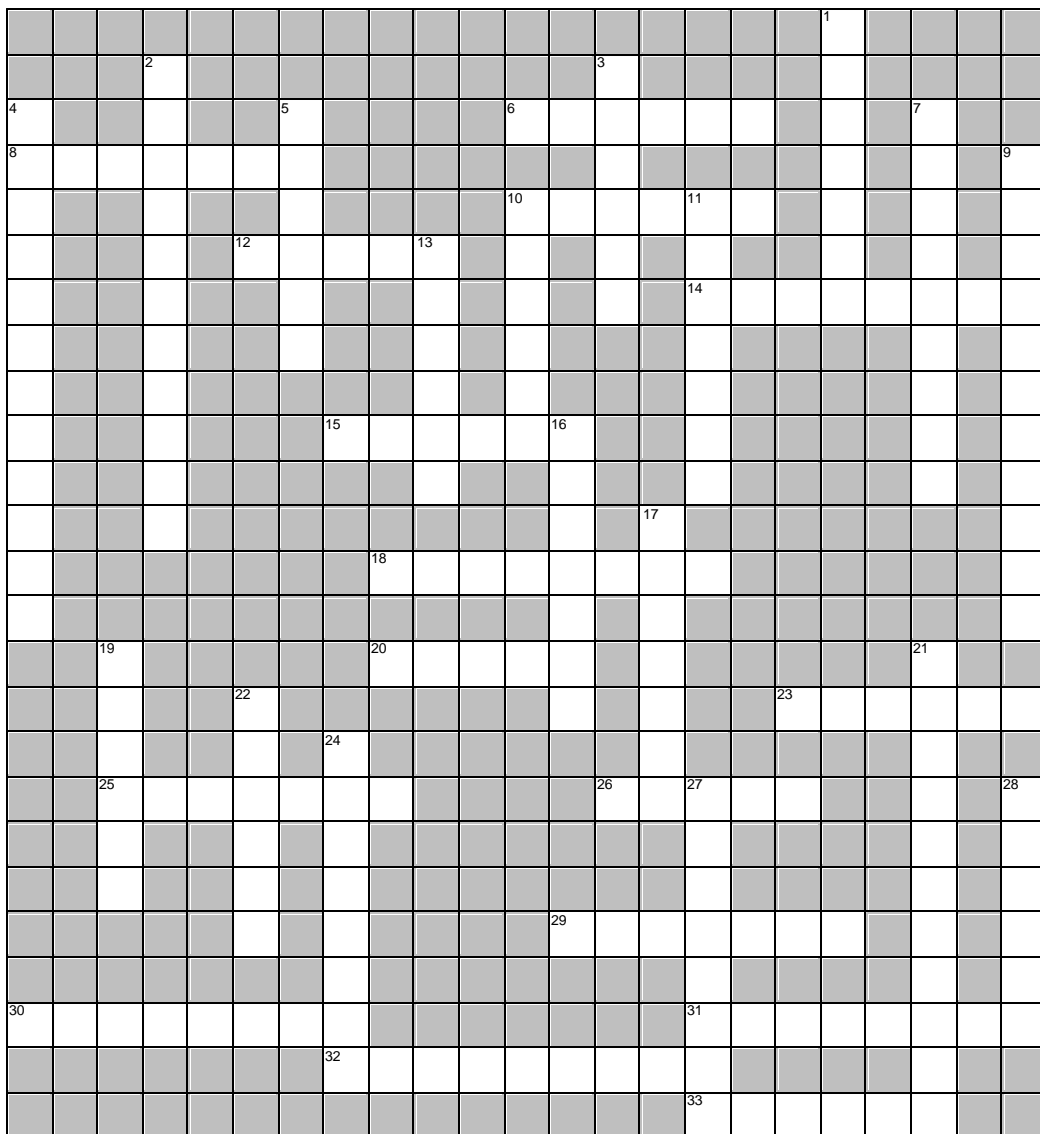
During the year-long **wait**, Pocahontas was kept at Henricus, in **modern-day** Chesterfield County. Little is known about her life there. An English **minister**, Alexander Whitaker, **taught** her about Christianity and helped to **improve** her English. After she was **baptized**, her name was **changed** to Rebecca.

In March, 1614, the standoff **built** to a **violent confrontation between** hundreds of English and Powhatan men on the Pamunkey River. At the Powhatan town of Matchcot, the English **encountered** a group that **included** some of the **senior** Powhatan leaders (but not Chief Powhatan himself, who was **away**). The English **permitted** Pocahontas to talk to her **countrymen**. However, according to the **deputy governor**, Thomas Dale, Pocahontas **rebuked** her **absent** father for **valuing** her "less than old **swords, pieces, or axes**" and told them that she **preferred** to live with the English.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pocahontas>

POCAHONTAS

Answers may be found on the "Answer" pages.



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Across

6. (v.) educated; trained
8. (v.) improve; increase
10. (v.) increases; makes larger
12. (n.) family; clan; people; ethnic group
14. (v.) preparing; setting up
15. (v.) cautioned; advised; alerted
18. (v.) made up
20. (n.) disbelief; suspicion
23. (adv.) from side to side
25. (v.) made different; altered
26. (adj.) main; primary
29. (n.) accounts; reportd
30. (n.) priest; preacher; parson
31. (n.) reality; truth
32. (v.) represent; stand for
33. (adj.) assistant; second to

Down

1. (prep.) amid; among
2. (adj.) usual
3. (prep.) for the period of; all through
4. (n.) connection
5. (adv.) almost
7. (v.) allowed; let
9. (v.) made bigger, made smaller, better, or worse than true
10. (n.) release; saving; liberation
11. (n.) people with special knowledge or ability who performs skillfully
13. (n.) kingdom
16. (n.) respect
17. (n.) new start
19. (v.) required; caused by through pressure
21. (n.) likelihood; chance
22. (adj.) elder; high ranking
24. (n.) colonists; pioneers
27. (adj.) caught up; mixed up; participating
28. (n.) wound; hurt

Answers

HOMOPHONES

1. SOME ACTS OF murder are committed WITH an AX (or AXE). The murder SCENE CAN BE SEEN as QUITE messy.
2. WHEN Noah SAW the ARC ARK OF the rainbow, he KNEW the ARK WOULD soon come TO rest on land.
3. If YOU set FORTH on YOUR trip on the FOURTH day OF the WEEK YOU will get THERE BY Saturday.
4. YOU CAN HAIL a taxi IN RAIN, snow, sleet, or HAIL, BUT YOU should BE HALE and hearty WHEN YOU DO SO.
5. THERE is a GREAT big GRATE covering the window PANE. It must BE a REAL PAIN TO clean the windows.
6. OUR friends will BE HERE IN an HOUR. I already HAVE plans TO take them TO TWO MALLS FOR CLOTHES shopping. After that, if they WANT, I'LL show them the ISLE IN the lake.
7. Jack is my IDOL. He is never IDLE. I KNOW he has NO spare TIME because ALWAYS has SO much TO DO.
8. Marvin didn't LIE WHEN he SAID that soap is made with LYE. YOU CAN check it out FOR yourself.
9. Who KNEW that the GNU KNEW that the gazelle fell? The LION wasn't LYIN' WHEN he said he HEARD the GNU HERD discuss it.
10. Kent AROSE IN the MORNING and planned TO place A ROSE on the breakfast TRAY and CARRY it up TO his wife.
11. FOR the past TWO DAYS, the SUN was HIGH IN a cloudless sky, BUT the NIGHTS WERE cloudy. ONE day earlier, THERE was only RAIN, RAIN, and more RAIN.
12. During the WAR, everything was rationed. YOU NEEDED coupons TO BUY eggs, milk, and MEAT. Sometimes, people WOULD MEET and exchange coupons SO they could HAVE MORE OF WHAT they wanted.
13. THERE was a SALE at the supermarket on BREAD, FLOUR, CEREAL, CARROTS, pepper and THYME. I just didn't HAVE the TIME TO shop.

SPELLING & USAGE

Jimmy went ~~to~~ the circus with his father and Aunt Mary. Aunt Mary loves circuses and ~~have went~~ has gone to them many times. She

likes the clowns very much and also the lion tamer. ~~When da~~ the elephants came out, Jimmy squealed with delight. He just loved the elephants especially when they did tricks. Jimmy wants to ride on an elephant in the circus when he grows up. Aunt Mary wanted to be an acrobat when she was a little girl, but it never happened. She became an accountant instead. Her job is not very exciting, but she makes ~~a lot~~ a lot of money s.

CORRECT THE SENTENCES

Did you remember to punctuate each sentence, add apostrophes (') to all contractions, capitalize the first word of each sentence, the word "I", and all proper names?

1. When did you go?
When are you going?
When will you go?
Questions have auxiliary verbs. Omitting them fogs the meaning of the speaker. ALL of the examples above are possible interpretations of the question.
2. Mary will go to work tomorrow.
Mary is going to work tomorrow.
"Tomorrow" signifies a future event. The future tense (will go) or the present progressive tense (is going) is needed to express this future event. Generally "go" is followed by "to" EXCEPT when it precedes a gerund such as skiing, swimming, shopping, etc. Did you go shopping yesterday? I am going skiing on Saturday. In the present progressive, although used less frequently, "to" may be used in most cases, but the main verb MUST be in the simple present. I am going to shop later today. I am going to ski on Saturday.
3. Alonzo doesn't like apples.
Negative sentences require helping verbs (does). The helping (auxiliary) verb assumes the third person singular form to match the subject. Note: the main verb (like) is no longer in the third person singular. INCORRECT: Alonzo doesn't likes apples. Alonzo do not like apples.
4. Fran goes to the theater every Friday.
Fran goes to a theater every Friday.
Fran goes to the theater on Fridays.
Fran goes to a theater on Fridays.
Since "Fran" is a third person singular noun, the verb "goes" must also be in this form. An article is needed with "theater" a count noun. The adjective "every" requires a singular noun. NOTE: the two sentences do NOT have exactly the same meaning. Can you see the difference?
5. Karl has found much happiness in his life.
"Happiness" is a non-count noun. Non-count nouns are usually singular in nature. Many is an

adjective used with count nouns, therefore, much is used.

6. Emanuel likes biology class(es).
Re: "likes", see #4 third person singular. "Biology" (usually a noun) is used as an adjective in this sentence. Adjectives are NEVER plural. "Biology" is only found in the form presented.
7. Last night I went bowling.
Yesterday morning, afternoon, or evening is correct. Last night, not yesterday night is most commonly used. "Went" is the past tense of "go". See #2 re: go to + gerund.
8. How much food can you eat?
See #5 re; much vs. many and non-count nouns. "Foods" is used when variety is described. How many different foods have you tasted at the buffet? In questions, the noun or pronoun falls between helping and main verbs (can you eat). Note the noun/verb relationship in the following: You can eat as much food as you like.
9. Where is Fabio?
*See #8 above
Note: Do not use question word order in a noun clause. Do you know where Fabio is? "where Fabio is" is the object of the verb "know".*
10. I want to borrow your lawnmower (from you).
You lend something to someone and borrow something from someone.
These two words are NOT interchangeable.
11. Hilda ate breakfast this morning.
To accomplish this, you had to eliminate the auxiliary (helping) verb "did" and the negative adverb "not" (didn't) and change the form of the main verb to indicate case and/or tense (ate).
12. Going to school can be fun.
Correct.
13. I don't have anyone.
I don't have anybody.
I have nobody.
I have no one.
I ain't got nobody is the name of a song. Not only is there a double negative (ain't³ + nobody), but the slang "ain't" is used. One should never use this word.
14. You didn't see that accident, did you?
See #3 re: helping verbs. This is a tag question, i.e. a

³ "Usage. AIN'T is so traditionally and widely regarded as a nonstandard form that it should be shunned by all who prefer to avoid being considered illiterate." Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language: Gramercy Books: New York, 1989 P.31

